

I think it is an honor to the proprietors, H. Hilton and Alexander Wright. We also have a saw mill, doing good business, six miles up the Creek.

Crops all look well.

I have quite a family, about a dozen in all, and by the help of the Lord I live and have plenty, and raise it from 4 or 5 acres; and I believe I could live well and support my family on three acres. We do not know what we can do, until we try.

Br. Sixtus E. Johnson arrived here from your city on the 3d, with a small train of goods.

We have had green corn for some time.

The Indians here are peaceable as yet, and the health of this place is good.

As ever your well-wisher,

A. J. WORKMAN.

PORTERVILLE, July 18, 1867.

After partaking of the hospitality of Bishop Cluff and his good lady, we visited by candle-light one of the coal mines at Coalville. Entering the pit we passed under the mountain and came to a vein of coal 14 feet thick, of good quality. Descending to the west and rising to the east with the mountain, the vein is covered by solid stone. The extent of the coal is yet unknown, but coal has been discovered as far east as Bear River, and Deer Creek on the Platt River. There are seven mines now opened at and near Coalville, and successfully worked; the veins averaging eleven feet in thickness. On Sunday the 14th we held two meetings in a substantial stone meeting house, not yet finished. Some of the brethren from Wanship and Unionville attended. The house was well filled with an attentive and pleasant congregation. The farming land in that region is mostly on the Weber river bottoms and on Chalk Creek, which empties in the Weber from the east. There are two saw mills there, and much excellent land, some of which is in appearance good for 50 bushels of wheat per acre. Weber bottoms average two miles in width; and Coalville is destined to become eventually a beautiful and desirable city. Timber is to be had there in abundance, as well as natural square building rock, with which several stores and other buildings, comfortable and substantial, have been erected. A rock fort is also in course of erection, as well as a lookout in a prominent position. On Monday the 15th we started down Weber river, passed Henneferville at the old Pioneer crossing, and four miles further on passed Croydon on Lost Creek, where they are building a stone fort 12 feet high. Here is a beautiful and healthy valley settled five years, and not a soul has died in it during that time, old or young. Wheat looks well, but rather late. Eight miles further on we came to Round Valley, being accompanied by Bishop Cluff and Jas. J. Walker, Bishop of Croydon. Here they returned, and we passed down to Mount Joy. We found three rattle snakes and a very rough cañon unsettled. Much credit is due to the Weber Cañon Road Company for the practicability of the road, bridges, turnpikes and dugways.

After passing a small settlement at Round Valley, on coming down three miles, where the Weber river is joined by East Cañon Creek, the valley widens out to a vast ocean of wheat, which is more advanced as we descend. Barley, oats and wheat are headed out and look remarkably well, and no grasshoppers to destroy them. We passed down five miles and put up with Jesse Haven and partook of his hospitality. He gave us a free pass down Weber Cañon toll road.

Tuesday the 16th.—About two miles down Weber we crossed a good bridge; and one mile up Weber, we came to Bishop Peterson's at Weber City; and we dined five miles up at Father Hurstings, at Morganville, and passed on to Richville, five miles, and held meeting in a log meeting house, well filled on a few hours notice.

On Wednesday, 17th, we filled two appointments at Porterville, in a double log meeting house, comfortably fitted up, having been accompanied by several wagon loads of brethren from Richville; we had a large and attentive audience; we put up with Lyman Porter. About thirty-five families reside in Richville, and forty families in Porterville. A few very respectable brick houses show very well for this place. Brick can be bought for fifteen dollars per thousand.

On the 18th we passed from Richville to Littleton, where I am told the county seat is located. It is similar at present

to the location of the city where the Yankey peddler was advised to winter and repair clocks, who, on his arrival, enquired for the town and was directed to the only house, saying that was the land office. We filled our two appointments at Morganville in a bowery. The people here are mostly Danes; they are building a splendid stone meeting house 40 by 22 feet. We put up at Br. Lawson's and dined with Bishop Christianson, who were very kind.

On Friday, the 19th, we filled two appointments at Weber City. Eighty souls met in a small meeting house, and of those twenty were small children, a pleasing picture to contemplate. One person said that they were about all the fruit that was raised in Weber Valley. The cañon here is rather narrower than above, and 8 miles from the mouth, and there are more frost and snow. Bishop Peterson and others have taken contracts to build two mail stations in this cañon and furnish 120 tons of hay; also P. H. Merrill has a contract to build one mail station and furnish 60 tons of hay four miles above Round Valley, as Wells, Fargo & Co will soon run their line up this cañon from G. S. L. City, intercepting the old line at Echo Cañon.

Saturday 20th, held two meetings at Mount Joy in E. Clark's new grist mill, and visited a sick brother at Round Valley.

On Sabbath, the 21st, we crossed Weber River, and filled two appointments in Morgan City under a splendid bowery erected the previous day, where were congregated over 400 souls from the neighboring settlements. Here we were joined by our esteemed friend Wm. Eddington and others. The meetings were addressed by President Joseph Young, Wm. Eddington and E. Stevenson. All seemed well pleased and engaged in the great work of these last days. After partaking of the sumptuous feast got up by Wm. Eddington, at which we were furnished with home-made wine, we left this beautiful and prosperous town and passed down nine miles and were the guests of Bishop Peterson, being pleased to find rest, having held ten meetings during the five past days. Here as well as at most places in this valley, we were treated to dishes of fresh speckled trout which abound in Weber River.

Monday, 22, we passed down a splendid graded road. Considerable means has been expended to make the road through Devil's Gate down Weber River.

We arrived in G. S. L. City in the afternoon, having traveled 150 miles, been out 12 days and held 15 meetings. Haying and harvesting are going on rapidly in Davis County. Before leaving Weber Valley we learned that 50,000 bushels of grain, oats, barley and wheat were raised in 1866; and that about 80,000 will be raised in 1867. The crops through the Valley look well. Ten thousand fruit trees were set out the past year.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

NEWS ITEMS.

ITALIAN BRIGANDS.—The official journal of Naples publishes a long list of brigands who were shot or captured by the Italian troops in the middle of April. Three of these were shot by the carabinieri at Salerno, and their leader, a woman, was taken prisoner. At Potenza a famous brigand chief named "Il Predicatore" was killed and his whole band captured; and at Zermine two more brigands were shot by a detachment of cavalry. Notwithstanding this, brigandage is still on the increase in Southern Italy, and the achievements of the brigands are daily growing bolder and more frequent.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION is producing great commotion in many of the States, and so much excitement prevails that you may look for it to play an important part in the politics of the country this fall. The question is narrowed down to Prohibition or License in the Eastern States, in most of which the sale of liquor has long been forbidden by law. In progress of years, however, officers relaxed their vigilance, or winked at evasions until the law practically became a dead-letter. Thus, until the beginning of this year, liquor was openly sold in Boston and many other towns of Massachusetts, while in Maine, it could be had as easily as any other article of trade, although the dealers threw a thin gauze of concealment over their traffic. Occasionally, one more reckless than his fellows, would be arrested, and would be let off with a light fine, which did not in the slightest check his opera-

tions. As usual in such cases, the Judge was authorized to fine or imprison, or both; but no one was ever sent to prison for the offence. Now it seems all this is to be changed. The people of Maine are determined to execute the law at all hazards, and they have hit upon an expedient which looks as if it would be successful. They have voted so to amend the law that every one convicted of its violation shall be imprisoned; the Judge has no longer the power to commute their punishment to a fine, to jail they must go, and there they must stay for no trifling period. You may imagine what consternation such vigorous action by the people has occasioned among the liquor dealers. In Massachusetts the feeling runs so high that it threatens to disintegrate old parties in the State and to divide the people on this new issue. Senator Wilson, who is a strong Prohibitionist, is using all his influence to keep the question out of politics, and prevent dissensions in the Radical party, but the excitement is too high; it overshadows even fealty to party, no where so strong as in Massachusetts.

A FAT BABY.—The Norfolk Day Book says: "A *Lusus Nature*, in the shape of a fat baby arrived here Saturday evening from Richmond on the steamship Saratoga, en route for Barnum's Museum, New York. The little fellow is four years and a half old, and weighs two hundred pounds! He measures forty-eight inches around the breast, and his arm is as large as a man's thigh. He was in charge of his mother, who is a widow, and came from Richmond. A younger child of the matron accompanied his "big brother," who was of ordinary size and appearance for his age, and we are informed that this little monster is the only very remarkable member of his family."

A CANADIAN clergyman not long since was called on by an Irish girl who inquired how much he asked for marrying anybody. He replied, "\$1 50," and Biddy departed. A few evenings later, on being summoned to the door, he was accosted by the same person with the remark that she had come to be married. "Very well," said the minister; but perceiving with astonishment that she was alone, he continued: "Where is the man?" An expression of disappointment and chagrin, too ludicrous to be described, passed over Biddy's features as she ejaculated: "And don't you find the man for \$1 50."

A COMMITTEE of the English Parliament, who have been charged with the investigation of insurance matters, report that at least one-third of all the fires in London are intentionally lighted for the purpose of thus disposing of the property insured to the companies which insure it; and that the most of this is done by "gangs of foreigners" who settle in London for the express purpose of following this as a business.

DECLINING INFLUENCE OF CASTE IN INDIA.—The *Times of India* says: That the advantages of caste privileges and the hardships of expulsion are beginning to lose their influence over the more enlightened natives of India, when they stand directly in the way of moral and intellectual advancement, is abundantly manifested by the numbers proceeding to Europe this summer to visit the Paris Exhibition. By the mail leaving for Suez on April 3d and by the present mail there will proceed to Europe two Bhattias, two Bhonsalles, one Punjabee, one Brahmin from Guzerat, three Aurboos and four Parsees. The terrors of excommunication from caste privileges—far more instant in their action and dread in their effects than the thunders of Rome, have already been held over the head of the majority of these; but they persevere in their intention notwithstanding."

STATISTICS OF PARIS.—M. Haussmann's annual statistical statement respecting Paris, shows that the population at the close of 1866 was 1,825,274, and the deaths 47,723, a rate of 26.1 per 1,000 of the population. The increase of population is at the rate of 1.48 per cent, which is 25 per cent. less than in London. The births were lower by 711 in 1866 than in 1875. There were 3,614 houses built during the year ending the 30th September, 1866, and 2,256 houses demolished. The number of apartments was increased by 3,796. The average number of lodgers to each apartment is 2.3, and the proximity of the population of Paris, on the hypothesis of equal distribution, is 7.7 yards, while in London the population is 12 yards asunder.



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JAMES HAGUE.

G. S. L. City, Mar. 30, 1867.

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NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FROM this date, a TOLL of FIFTY CENTS will be charged for each Wagon to all persons traveling in LITTLE COTTONWOOD KANYON.

WOOLLEY & DAVIS.

June 4, 1867.

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